

ON A NEW SPECIES OF *HETERONYMPHA* AND A
NEW VARIETY OF *TISIPHONE ABEONA*, DON.

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HETERONYMPHA SOLANDRI, n.sp.

♂. Length of costa of forewing 26 mm. Shape as in *Het. merope* (♂).

Upperside dark brown, with orange blotches arranged as in *Het. banksii* (♂), but somewhat darker in colour.

Underside.—*Forewing* orange, with an oval black spot $\frac{1}{3}$ from end of cell, a black band just beyond end of cell from near costa, bending inwards near lower end of cell and then expanding to angle, returning half-way along outer margin, it connects with the band on the third median nervule, thus enclosing an orange spot. Between the discoidal nervules a small ocellus, below which is an oval whitish spot. *Hindwing* orange, with three bands of wavy brown marks, first crossing cell, second just beyond cell, third submarginal. Subanal ocellus much smaller than on upperside; subapical ocellus small, with another just below it.

Compared with the other species of the genus this sex may be described as shaped much as in *Het. merope* (♂) and *Het. philerope* (♂); and almost identical in marking with *Het. banksii* (♂) on the upperside; on the underside the forewing is nearest to *Het. philerope* (♂) and the hindwing to *Het. merope* (♂), but the orange is much brighter.

♀. Length of costa of forewing 27 mm. Shape nearly as in *Het. banksii* (♀), but both wings narrower.

Upperside as in the male, but wanting the sexual bar on median nervule; and with the ovoid spot near inner margin of forewing white.

Underside as in the male, except that the spot near inner margin of forewing is much whiter, and that the apical area of forewing and the whole of hindwing is dull brownish-orange.

This sex may be described as almost identical with *Het. banksii* (♀) on the upperside except as regards shape; while on the underside the forewing is nearest to *Het. philerope*, with a submarginal white spot, though the hindwing is distinct from any of the allied species.

The types in the collection of Mr. G. Lyell are from Poowong, Victoria, January, 1893, for the male; and Mt. Erica, Victoria (4500 ft.), February, 1903, for the female.

Mr. Lyell has also given me a pair from Mt. Erica, which are very close to the types; and Mr. F. Brown took a male on 28th December, 1903, near the Jenolan Caves, N.S.W.

When shown the type male some years ago, I was inclined to regard it as an aberration; but on seeing both sexes from Victoria, and a male from New South Wales, I have no hesitation in claiming specific rank for this form.

Het. banksii was described by Leach in 1814 from a female, of which he gives figures of both sides. These figures represent the species that is characterised by the rich purplish-brown mottled hindwing below, and of which specimens from both New South Wales and Victoria are in my series, all taken during March and April.

Anderson and Spry* figure the uppersides of both sexes of *Het. banksii*, and give as dates December to March; the earlier date is either intended for *Het. solandri*, or is a mistake, as species of this genus are remarkably constant in their times of appearance, and Mr. Lyell's dates for Victorian *Het. banksii* are all March and April.

I have carefully examined the description of *Het. affinis*, Lucas, † and though only the upperside is described, it clearly represents *Het. banksii*.

* Victorian Butterflies, i. p. 63, 1893.

† Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1889, 1065.

Though the uppersides are closely allied, the much narrower wings and the decidedly different underside will easily serve to distinguish *Het. solandri* from *Het. banksii*. To those entomologists who date their specimens (and they are too few, I am sorry to say) another important clue will be given.

TISIPHONE ABEONA, var. *ALBIFASCIA*, var. nov.

♂♀. Upperside differs from typical *T. abeona* in having the short costal bar towards apex of forewing much broader and paler.

Underside with both bands of forewing paler and larger in size, and in the hindwing the discal white band is markedly broader than in typical *T. abeona*.

Hab.—Victoria and South-Eastern New South Wales.

T. abeona was described by Donovan in 1805; and no doubt, as the date suggests, from a specimen taken in the neighbourhood of Sydney, the typical form being found in the County of Cumberland, somewhat south along the coast, and on the Blue Mts.; while the variety is found in the South-Eastern portion of Australia.

I have considered it necessary to discriminate this variety, as it differs from the typical form in the same way, though in a slightly lesser degree, as *T. joanna*, from the Richmond River, differs from *T. rawnsleyi*, from South Queensland. Though some entomologists consider these distinct, I can see no more reason for doing so than for separating the two forms of *T. abeona*.